

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:22:26 ON 10 MAY 2006  
L1        3499 FILE USPATFULL  
L2        482 FILE USPAT2  
L3        98 FILE CAPLUS  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L4        4079 S VISION (5A) CORRECT?  
L5        141 FILE USPATFULL  
L6        13 FILE USPAT2  
L7        303 FILE CAPLUS  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L8        457 S FOLD? (5A) RETINA?  
L9        141 FILE USPATFULL  
L10      13 FILE USPAT2  
L11      303 FILE CAPLUS  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L12      457 S L7 AND L8  
L13      14 FILE USPATFULL  
L14      0 FILE USPAT2  
L15      4 FILE CAPLUS  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L16      18 S FOLD? (10A) MACULAR?  
L17      0 FILE USPATFULL  
L18      0 FILE USPAT2  
L19      0 FILE CAPLUS  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L20      0 S L4 AND L8 AND L16  
L21      4 FILE USPATFULL  
L22      0 FILE USPAT2  
L23      0 FILE CAPLUS  
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES  
L24      4 S L4 AND (L8 OR L16)

=> save all

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM . . . surgery to replace the IOL, or the patient can live with the refractive error and may require prescription eyeglasses to correct for both near and distant vision. However, even repeated surgeries can be ineffective in correcting the problem.

DETD . . . The eye 10 generally consists of a cornea 14, the IOL 12, vitreous 16, the optic nerve 18 and a retina 20. IOL 12 is preferably foldable, but may be hard or any other suitable type. Further, the IOL 12 is preferably made from a polymer; however, . . .

DETD . . . portion 28 unaltered, the IOL 12 can exhibit multifocal properties. That is, the center portion 28 can be adjusted to correct for far vision and the peripheral portion can correct for close distance, such as for reading. Although, the center portion 28 and/or the peripheral portion can be configured to correct for any type of vision.

DETD . . . refractive and/or diffractive properties. That is, a radial portion adjacently the periphery of the IOL 12 can be configured to correct far vision, while a median radial area can be configured for close or reading vision. As a result of multifocality, the IOL. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

18. A system for correcting vision in an eye comprising: a contact lens suitable for placement onto the eye; a short pulse laser; and one or. . .

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:210004 USPATFULL

TITLE: Intraocular lens adapted for adjustment via laser after implantation

INVENTOR(S): Peyman, Gholam A., New Orleans, LA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005182489	A1	20050818
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-106922	A1	20050415 (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2004-958826, filed on 4 Oct 2004, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2002-272402, filed on 17 Oct 2002, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2004-784169, filed on 24 Feb 2004, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-406558, filed on 4 Apr 2003, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-356730, filed on 3 Feb 2003, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-843141, filed on 27 Apr 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6551307 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-986141, filed on 7 Nov 2001, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-449617P	20030226 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Bell, Boyd & Lloyd LLC, P.O. Box 1135, Chicago, IL, 60690-1135, US	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	26	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	9 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	568	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

DETD . . . This enables the large scale manufacture of the basic device to be combined with custom fitting to a specific subject's **vision correction**. It also permits a device that can be worn without the impediment of fitting around conventional glasses.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . mirror, so that an image of said video display subtending a large visual angle will be focused on the user's **retina**, said **folding optics** means including, a beam splitter mounted on said frame so that it is positioned between said curved mirror and. . . .  
. . . mirror, so that an image of said video display subtending a large visual angle will be focused on the user's **retina**, said first **folding optics** means including, a first beam splitter mounted on said frame so that it is positioned between said first curved. . . .  
mirror, so that an image of said video display subtending a large visual angle will be focused on the user's **retina**, said second **folding optics** means including, a second beam splitter mounted on said frame so that it is positioned between said second curved. . . .

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:81121 USPATFULL

TITLE: Video display on spectacle-like frame

INVENTOR(S): Massof, Robert W., Baltimore, MD, United States  
O'Shea, Donald C., Atlanta, GA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Raasch, Thomas W., Baltimore, MD, United States  
The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5151722		19920929
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-609243		19901105 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Bovernick, Rodney B.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Califano, Howard W.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	6 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	580		

# macular

Maculate

1. Relating to or marked by [macules](#).
2. Denoting the central [retina](#), especially the [macula retinae](#).

(05 Mar 2000)

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**Previous:** [macula lutea](#), [macula of saccule](#), [macula of utricle](#), [macula pellucida](#)

**Next:** [macular amyloidosis](#), [macular area](#), [macular arteries](#), [macular atrophy](#)

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# retina

Light sensitive layer of the eye. In vertebrates, looking from outside, there are four major cell layers: (i) the outer neural retina, which contains neurons (ganglion cells, amacrine cells, bipolar cells) as well as blood vessels, (ii) the photoreceptor layer, a single layer of rods and cones, (iii) the pigmented retinal epithelium (PRE or RPE), (iv) the choroid, composed of connective tissue, fibroblasts and including a well vascularised layer, the chorio capillaris, underlying the basal lamina of the PRE. Behind the choroid is the sclera, a thick organ capsule.

In molluscs (especially cephalopods such as the squid) the retina has the light sensitive cells as the outer layer with the neural and supporting tissues below.

See: [retinal rods](#), [retinal cones](#), [rhodopsin](#).

(18 Nov 1997)

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**Previous:** [reticulum cell](#), [reticulum cell sarcoma](#), [reticulum trabeculare sclerae](#), [retiform](#)

**Next:** [retinacula muscularorum fibularium](#), [retinacula muscularorum peroneorum](#)

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# DISCOVERY

The Discovery Fund for Eye Research

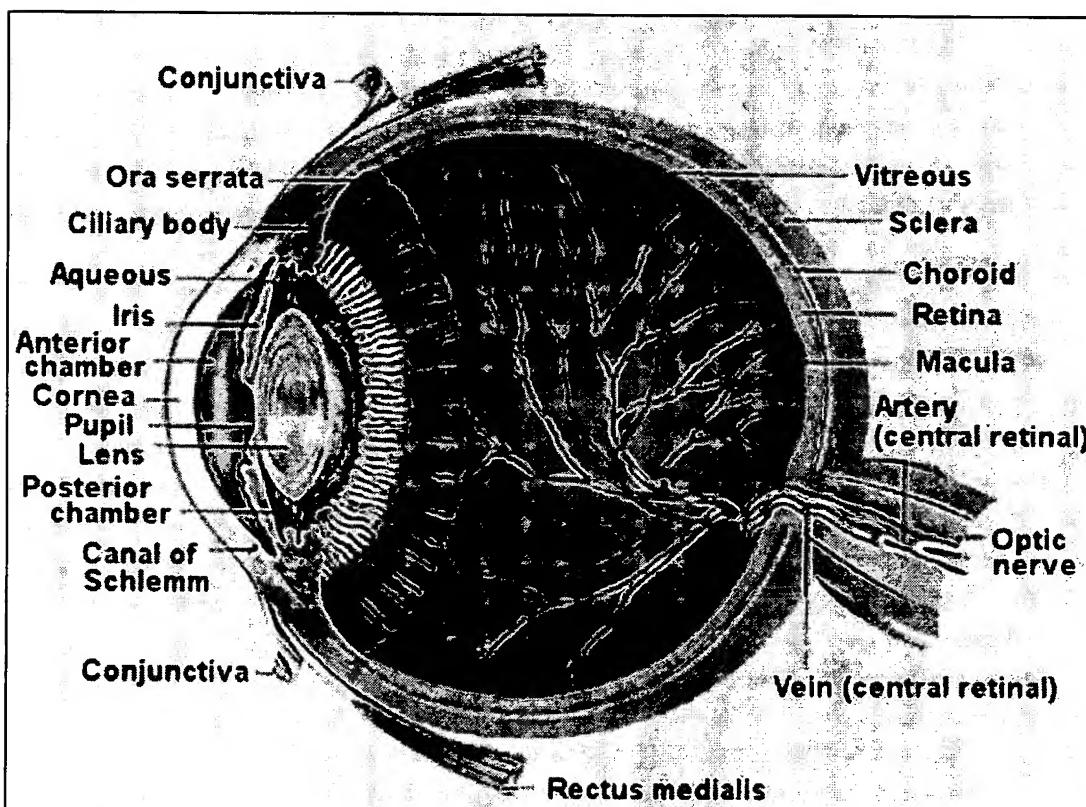
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## Anatomy of the Eye

This diagram of a human eye and the following definitions will be useful as you review the materials in this Web site. Each term in the diagram is a link to its definition below.



Along with the diagram of the eye above, we hope these definitions will be useful as you review the materials in this Web site.

- The **anterior chamber** is the area bounded in front by the cornea and in back by the lens, and filled with aqueous.
- The **aqueous** is a clear, watery solution in the anterior and posterior chambers.
- The **artery** is the vessel supplying blood to the eye.
- The **canal of Schlemm** is the passageway for the aqueous fluid to leave the

eye.

- The **choroid**, which carries blood vessels, is the inner coat between the sclera and the retina.
- The **ciliary body** is an unseen part of the iris, and these together with the ora serrata form the uveal tract.
- The **conjunctiva** is a clear membrane covering the white of the eye (sclera).
- The **cornea** is a clear, transparent portion of the outer coat of the eyeball through which light passes to the lens.
- The **iris** gives our eyes color and it functions like the aperture on a camera, enlarging in dim light and contracting in bright light. The aperture itself is known as the pupil.
- The **lens** helps to focus light on the retina.
- The **macula** is a small area in the retina that provides our most central, acute vision.
- The **optic nerve** conducts visual impulses to the brain from the retina.
- The **ora serrata** and the ciliary body form the uveal tract, an unseen part of the iris.
- The **posterior chamber** is the area behind the iris, but in front of the lens, that is filled with aqueous.
- The **pupil** is the opening, or aperture, of the iris.
- The **rectus medialis** is one of the six muscles of the eye.
- The **retina** is the innermost coat of the back of the eye, formed of light-sensitive nerve endings that carry the visual impulse to the optic nerve. The retina may be compared to the film of a camera.
- The **sclera** is the white of the eye.
- The **vein** is the vessel that carries blood away from the eye.
- The **vitreous** is a transparent, colorless mass of soft, gelatinous material filling the eyeball behind the lens.

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